PARIS TOPICS.

THE CITY OF CONTRASTS-A PIECE OF PHILANTHROPY-A GREAT ART SALE-THE STRANGEST OF STRIKES.

Paris, April 20 So warm has been the weather during the last week here that one would be tempted to believe that we were already in June, were it not for the immense quantities of lilees which are to be seen on every side, and the advent of which generally marks the opening of the Paris season. Cart loads upon eart loads of these fragrant blossome so emblematic of spring are brought into the city, and so plentiful is the supply that the question arises where it can possibly have come from. The flower market, which is held on Tuesdays and Fridays on the Place de la Madeleine, is more than ever one of the most picturesque sights of Paris. And the display of snowballs, tulips, forget-menots and lilies of the valley, mingled with lilacs, forms a perfect treat to the eye. The market indeed is one of the show places of the French capital, and with the air rendered deliciously ol and fragrant by the freshly watered blossoms and shrubs, forms a pleasant retreat from the heat, the glare and the dust of the boulevard.

who come here to study. How much needed an institution of this kind is here, all those who of -have spent any time on the banks of the Seine de la Pompe, which is to be used as the home, the deed. The lots are warth \$25 to \$300 each, and the only conditon that he makes being that it the price will be doubled in a year. Then comes shall be conducted on strictly nonsectarian lines. the real trap in the announcement that the company another. It will accommodate some forty girls, each of

sembled here for the purpose of attending the world, and much regret is expressed that no government museum or public institution should have consented to furnish the money needed to purchase the entire collection "en bloc," and thus to prevent its dispersal to the four corners of the earth. There are some 4,000 works enumerated in the superb catalogue, every one a masterpiece of its kind, and only about 120 have been sold since the auction began a couple of days ago. Under the circumstances it is easy to understand that the sale will not be completed before the middle of June. The prices realized already exceed a million francs. and while I notice the Louvre and Cluny museums, as well as those of South Kensington in London and that of Vienna, among the buyers, I have not as yet heard of any bids being made by American dealers or collectors.

The municipal elections on Sunday last passed off very quietly. This was due as much as anything else to the fact that the Parisians found more agreeable things to interest them on that day than polities. There was a very successful race meeting at Longchamps, a capital afternoon sport at the Horse Show in the Champs Elyses, a partial eclipse of the sun and perfectly ideal weather for excursions into the surrounding suburbs and country districts. So crowded were the incoming local trains at nightfall with men, women and children, laden with flowers and blossoms, the floral spoils of a spring day's outing, that it was easy to perceive that the municipal election interested them only in a very secondary

The Princess and Princesses of the House of Orleans have just lost one of their most devoted and beloved friends and followers in the Downger Marquise de Beauvoir, who died last Saturday at an advanced age. A daughter of the Marquis de Rumigny and a granddaughter of the Duke of Trevise, killed by Fieschi's infernal machine as he rode by the side of King Louis Philippe, she married the Marquis de Beauvoir, a well known diplomatist and the intimate friend and erony of Alexandre Dumas, sr., some sixty years ago, and became principal lady in waiting to the unlrappy Duchess of Orleans, the mother of the Comte de Paris and of the Duke of Chartres. She accompanied her mistress in her eventful escape from the city in 1848, and watched by her deathbed at Twickenham, near London, some ten years later. The ex-Queen Marie Amelie then retained her as her trusted confidente, and she was with Her Maiesty at Claremont to the last. Returning to Paris she became a widow in 1870. Her son, the present Marquis, is one of the principal members of the entourage of the Count of Paris.

One of the queerest strikes that have ever taken

place here is that of the so-called Machabees or ashers for dead bodies who ply their trade sea and land. All over the water I could see great on the Seize between the Billancourt Bridge and the Auteuil Viaduct. The reason why they have struck is because of the slowness with which their money premiums are paid. Father Joseph, the senior member of the guild, has been fishing for Machabees during the last twenty-five years, but he is now idle with his companions, as he has not been paid for the last batch of corpses sent to the morgue, and for which the Government is to the morgue, and for which the Government is watch. I sent the girls down below, and Erownie indebted to him to the extent of 15 frames. Brownie was the dog-and I sat at the bow listening

of high treason. The trial took place in secret and the unfortunate man has since been buried in the Etampes Prison, where he was kept in solitary confinement. He has now been pardoned, the result of newspaper azitation and mainly of a series of remarkable articles by a M. Cardane, in the "Figaro." The world here is therefore agog with the new scandal. If Turpin was guilty of betraying the secrets of the French War Department, why was he pardoned? And if he was innocent of the charge made against him, why has he been kept in prison so long? M. de Freycinet is the ex-Mirilster against whom the storm of public indignation is chiefly directed. M. Cardane ig represented to have been empowered of public indignation is chiefly directed. M. Cardane is represented to have been emnowered by M. de Freycinet to offer Turpin his liberty in return for a promise of silence. That promise was steadily refused and Turpin declared that the first use which he would make of his freedom would be to expose the infamy of which he elaims to have been the victim. This threat he is now about to put into execution, and the result is that everybody here is on the tiptoe of expectation.

is that everybody here is on the tiptoe of expectation.

The Longchamp season has opened and the first races of the year lately took place, an immense crowd composed of all classes of the population being present. I noticed especially the ex-Queen of Naples, who ran a couple of horses under her turf name of "Count Isola."

The mention of the Horse Show reminds me that there was another and equally interesting exhibition—at least to some people—which took place recently in the Salle Wagram, near the Arc de Triomphe. It was nothing more or less than a baby show, and at least 300 competitors were entered for the prizes, which consisted of gold and silver medals, accompanied by asvings-banks books in which 20 france were placed to the credit of the lucky babies. The cri-

held such an extraordinary sight as was presently some of the infants. The first prize held such an extraordinary sight as was presented by some of the infants. The first prize was awarded to a little prodigy, who, although only a few weeks old weighed nearly 110 pounds. He was followed by another fat infant who weighed about 100 pounds, and who carried off the second prize. Other prizes to the boys were distributed and then came the turn of the girls. Two of them ran a dead heat, as far as weight and age were concerned, and the first prize was consequently divided between them. On the whole the sight was consoling to those who like myself do not be-lieve in the dying out of the French race.

A TRIN SCHEME THAT DECEIVES MANY.

HOW COUNTRYMEN ARE PERSUADED TO BUY

WORTHLESS SUBURBAN PROPERTY. The business of swindling through the United states mails is an extensive one and is carried on in the "backing" of any one financially powerful. He many ways. Just now the postoffice inspectors are having a peck of trouble with periodicals which give every turn in his career have been strong factional worthless town lots as premiums in imaginary rebus and guessing contests. The gift always has a string and constantly advanced. Except once he has never tied to it, in the shape of a small payment, and there is always a lat it would be shaped to be always a lat it would be shaped to be small payment, and there is always a lat it would be shaped to be small payment, and there is always a lat it would be shaped to be small payment, and there is always a lat it would be shaped to be small payment. Is always a built for a more substantial sum. The swindlers publish, or pretend to publish, a journal complishments, without financial strength or position. devoted to the home, and declare that their bene- without the general friendship of men who sustain

floating baths along the banks of the Seine have been placed in position and thrown open to the public at least a month or six weeks before the public at least a month or six The circular says to him: "Your name and address were sent to us (confidentially) by a filend of yours,

100 feet, in the beautiful, healthy, growing town

The circular says further that, as some consideraoccasion to know. The doctor with this tion must be named in the deed, \$3 is charged for object in view has built a new house in the Rue | the lot. This sam is to pay the fees for drawing up | this." will sell the adjoining lot, a corner one, to the win

It will accommodate some forty girls, each of whom will have a separate bedroom, and is to be managed by a committee of American residents here appointed for the purpose.

Paris is througed at the present moment with art dealers, experts, collectors and museum directors from all parts of the world, who have a separate bedroom, and is to be managed by a committee of American residents here appointed for the purpose.

Paris is througed at the present moment with art dealers, experts, collectors and museum directors from all parts of the world, who have asserted that the results of the world, who have asserted that the results of the world, who have asserted that the results of the world, who have asserted that the results of the world, who have asserted that the results of the world, who have asserted that the results of the world who have asserted that the results of the world who have asserted that the results of the world who have asserted the process of attentions the sale of the world who have asserted to be reached the process of attentions the sale of the world who have asserted the process of attentions the sale of the world who have asserted the process of attentions the sale of the world who have asserted the process of attentions the sale of the world who have asserted the process of attentions the sale of the world who have asserted the process of attentions the restriction of the will be adjusted the present as the process of the world who have as a section of the world the process of the process of the world who have as a section of the world the circular gives a list of persons, scattered to process and perversities are rather grim things to penter upon in such meaning the process of the power of the persons, scattered to process of the persons and the persons are returned to penter upon in such meaning the process of the persons are rather grim things the process of the persons are returned to penter upon in such meaning the power of the person additional the person and the person and the person a ble enough to convince any one who knows the ways of the world that it is a fraud, but hundreds of to change the subject. He brought forward the mat art, antiquities and curios. The collection is believed to be the most unique in value and extent in the world, and much regret is expressed that no govern-The solution is "Forget me not." One can hardly understand the simplicity of those who believe that he quoted." prizes of value would be offered for the guessing of

Sometimes the swindlers own the land described and sometimes they do not. They always send that front-door bell, produced an attendant, and by his grams of the property, showing it laid out in fine aid a box of cigars and a bottle of pepper whiskey. streets with fancy names. In several instances postoffice inspectors have visited the towns which are
described in such glowing terms. In each case the
land was worthless or nearly so. There was a bigprofit in selfing it at 83 a lot, and an enormous one
in getting \$25 for two lots. When it loss been shown
that such enterprises are fraudulent the Postoffice
Department stops the delivery of mail to the concert. The swindlers soon get up a new journal and
a new address and continue their campaign of education. They obtain the names of persons to whom
to address their circulars by promising gold watches
and the like to postumisters for lists of heads of fanilles receiving mail at their offices. The postal reculations forbid a postumister complying with such requests, but the swindlers prompt the official to send
the list through a friend.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CATBOAT.

A LIGHT BORE DOWN ON IT SWIFTLY, BUT TURNED ASIDE IN TIME.

The man with the long chry pipe blew a few wreaths of smoke into the air and lookel reflectively at the celling. "speaking of yaching now," he said to the man with the colored meerschaum, "it is some times a little risky, but the worst scare I ever had was when I went sulling in a rathest last summer. It was a beautiful day, and I invited Agnes and her the real of mankind, that he hacks a last summer. Newport. Get as close to it as I can without min-gling in its gayeties, you know. 'Way out to sea the the wint, and we could lear the sound of music and laughter from a naphtha hanch which glided by, and went on and on until its brightly colored. looked like a fleck of crimson and gold between the blue of the water and the azure of the summer sky. The girls were delighted, Yes, I said girls, for Agnes's that the nir was growing damp,
"Ail at once I realized that a great fog was coming

in from the sea. It looked like a solid wall booming up above the water. Then it seemed to break tant advance toward us. It is not a pleasant thing to be t advance toward us. It is not a passant thing to be caught in a cathoat in a fog and to be in danger of being run down at any moment by steamers and fishing schooners. The girls took no notice of the fog, and they langled and charted. The great mass of r vapors came sweeping down upon us, obscuring the sen and land. All over the water I could see great undefined shapes booming up through the mist, and the sound of foghorns and the piping of whistles could be heard from every direction. I hardly knew where I was, yet I had an idea that I was not far from Covington Cove. I steered the boat in what I sapposed was the direction of the shore. I fancied that I saw bits of seaweed floating around in the water, and I felt that I was safe at last. I three out the kedge and prepared to spend the night on out the kedge and prepared to spend the night on

indebted to him to the extent of 15 franes apiece. Last year the trade was bad, but this year the morgue has been literally overflowing with bodies taken out of the river, and in one day alone Father Joseph fished out no less than five. Not having received his money he has, with his companions, laid down his ropes and grappling from and moored his beat to the wall until the officials whose duty it is to remunerate him see their way to organize more expedition in their pay department.

The sensation of the moment here is the release of M. Turpin, the inventor of the explosive known as melinite, who two years ago was condemned to five years' imprisonment, to banishment and to expulsion from the Legion of Honor on a charge of high treason. The trial took place in secret and the unfortunate man has since been buried in the Etampes Prison, where he was kept in solitary confinement. He has now been pardoned, the result of newspaper aritation and mainly of a series of remarkable articles by a M. Cardane, in the "Figaro." The world here is therefore agog with the new scandal. If Turpin was guilty of

AN ARAB ELOPEMENT FOILED.

There is a very unhappy pair among the party of Arabs whom Sheik Hadji Tahar Ien Mahemet has at the World's Fair. Islia is a young and beautiful girl from Agadiers. Her father is a man of wealth and prominence, and when he found that his denginer was in love with salem Ben Jalijah, a good eneugh young fellow, but of no particular consequence, he lost his temper and swore by the beard of the Prophet that she should not marry him, but should go to see the Fair in the land of the infidels in the company of Sheik Hadji. She started accordingly, but the party had not gone very far from Morocco when Salem drew near and asked the sheik's permission to make one of the party. As he had the neefful shekels, and proposed to pay his own expenses, the sheik, knowing nothing of the love affair, consented; and so the lovers came on to Chicago together. But no sooner were they arrived than they came before the shelk and asked him to make them one. In his own land the shelk has the power to do so, but he is in doubt whether this power may be lawfully exercised in this country, or whether the marriage would be recognized in his own canner. The lovers take it very much to heart. Islia spends her time dissolved in tears and refuses to eat, and Salem wanders about the hotel sad and disconsolate. From The New-Orleans Picayune,

Excursion tickets to Chicago at reduced rates; ticket office No. 235 Broadway, and at station foot of Liberty-st.

HILL KNOWS THEM ALL.

THE JONESES, BROWNS AND ROBINSONS ARE ALL HIS FRIENDS.

IN A QUIET MIDNIGHT CHAT THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER ADMITS THAT HE OCCASIONALLY THINKS ABOUT POLITICS AND LIPTS A CORNER OF THE CURTAIN THAT HIDES HIS ORGANIZATION.

Much has been said and written, from both hostile and friendly points of view, about the secret of Senator Hill's success in polities. There is certainly something about it that seems mysterious, tol magnetic. Neither in appearance nor in address factions are merely devices for increasing the cir-culation of this periodical. The victim, however, seldom sees the paper. If Union, and now represents that State in the Federal If does reach him he finds it a cheap affair, filled Senate. Behind this eminence there are other quali-

There are few more generous and munificent inhabitants of Paris than our fellow citizen Dr. Thomas Evans, so well known in connection with the part which he played in helpfug the Empress Eugenie to escape from Paris on the overthrow of the Empire in 1870. During his long residence here he has, in addition to his private benefactions, devoted some 5,000,000 franes to benevolent and charitable institutions, and he has now announced his intention of putting on a solid basis the proposed home for American girls who come here to study. How much needed an accompanied by a paid trial subscription to The —— in the correct answer to the rebus. We have entered your name on our subscription book for three months and have mailed you the November along you will be sufficiently well pleased with it to renew your subscription when it expires in January.

"As a result of the rebus contest, in which we believe to the portion of the stately flight of steps that reaches to the portice of the house. The correspondent approached, though the house was entirely dark, he saw by the moonlight a solid basis the proposed home for American girls who come here to study. How much needed any you have been awarded a house lot, 25 by out the figure to be that of Governor Hill.

"Isn't this rather a late hour for you to be up, Governor " he usked. "Oh, ne," was the reply; "I sit out here almost

every night and often until a much later hour than

"What do you find to think about!" "Oh, well, human perversities of one sort and

"Nothing more amusing?"

"Yes, sometimes-human fellles."

4, the words "Get me" and the picture of a knot. he said, "I won't talk for the paper. I'll tell you

"Why are you so generally averse to giving an

interview, Governor!"
Mr. Hill arose, pressed the button which rang the

well-dressed bartender with linen aprons to sel twenty cent damnation to elemnt gentlemen in a gilder grossery where the lewd pictures are painted in oil and the radiant symples are chieffed in marble, but which forbids an unkempt bartender to sell five-cent damnation to poor men in a groggery where the pletures are chromos and the statuary plaster of parts. We stand for equal liws in Chemong."

aunt for a sail. Tere was not a cloud in the say proper sense of proportion. I decline to be inter when we started early in the afternoon, and a lively breeze sent us skimming over the water. It was not motives of discretion. Still, when anything is to be

smiling. "Political success in a country like ours, where it is dependent on the Issue of the ballot-bex The girls were delighted. Yes, I said girls, for Agnes's chaperon was only a year or so her senior. In fact, we were all so computed with the scene that we took no notice of the time. We almost failed to see that the sun had lift lift face behind a cloud and that personal artifice and not the will of the people. and where every man has a vote, ought not to require explanation. The reason of it should be obvious. To allege that there is a secret about it seems to imply primarily has prevailed. You wouldn't suggest such thing as that, would you!"

"Not for the world," the correspondent replied fervently.

"Of course not. Where is your home?"

The correspondent named a town where he had been born and which he still cailed home. "Ah," said the Governor. "That's in Queen County, isn't it! Down on Long Island. I don't

often get down that way. Do you know a man there

named Brown?" The correspondent said he did. "Keeps a livery stable, doesn't he !"

Yes, he kept a livery stable.

"Employs five or six men?" Yes, he had that many men in his employ.

"Nice, quiet fellow with a good deal of influence it the community, Isn't he?"

He certainly was. Well, I know Brown," said the Governor; "He's friend of mine. Do you know Jones, who has a hardware store on the corner of Main-st, and Forest

Jones stands well with his neighbors?"

Yes, Jones stood well. A man of more or less influence 12

Jones was not without influence, "Well," said the Governor, "I know Jones. He,

too, is a friend of mine. Do you know Smith, who runs the hotel ?" ns the noted?" The correspondent knew Smith; Smith was an

employer of labor. Smith stood well with his neigh bors, and Smith had influence. It appeared that the Governor knew Smith. He also knew Robinson, who kept a grocery store, and Thompson, the apothecary, The correspondent, who is acquainted in other towns in Queens County and in other countles, pursued his knowledge of men and places throughout the State and presently discovered that the Governor had his little knot of personal friends and admirers in every town and hamlet and in every ward of every on each personally known to him and each probably having reasons other than political for the making of more than ordinary exertions, when exertions were needed, in his behalf. The Governor did not say that there lay in this circumstance the secret of his political success, or, indeed, any secret; but he showed that it had a good many votes in it and the elements of a formidable organization.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Justice Lamar liked nothing more than the duty of attending to the many scores of letters which came to him weekly, almost daily, while he was in the Senate, as they do to all senators. His private secretary referred to the Senator only such letters is a such leeway in handling correspondence as Mr. Lamar say had.

Not long after Grover Cleveland had been elected President in 1884 senator Lamar found a number of letters lying on the table in his room ohe evening. They had been left by his private secretary for his personal consideration, and were, of course, important.

The Senator read one or two of them, and then with a gesture of disgnst, tossed the others aside to be looked at some day when he "felt more like it." That time did not come until three or four evenings later, when the Senator ran across the letters again and picked one up. He had read only a few lines when he humped to his feet with an exclamation of surprise, glanced hastily at his watch, and then dashed into his bedroom.

A minute or two later Mr. Lamar ran out of the room, carrying a gripsack, into which be had thrown a sairt and one or two collars, He hurried out of what he did.

the house, halled the first cab he saw, ordered the driver to get to the Pennsylvania Endrand station in the quickest possible time, and jumped into the vehicle.

vehicle.

There was nothing "dreamy" about Mr. Lamar when he ran from the cab to the ticket-seller's window, bought a ticket for New-York and hurried out to a train which pulled out from the station two minutes later.

The later.

minutes later.

The letter which Mr. Lamar had picked up that evening was an invitation from President-elect Cleveland to visit him the following day, and the train he caught was the last one to leave that night.

VALUABLE FOSSII. REMAINS.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE WEST.

MUSEUM. The New-York Natural History Museum author titles will place on exhibition in a few days the results of their discoveries in the Eocene and Miocene beds of Wyoming and the neighboring States. Professor Fairfield Osborn, of Columbia College, and palaeontological curator of the Natural History Museum, in speaking of the recent discovery of fossil

A FINE EXHIBIT FOR THE NATURAL HISTORY

remains of the rhinceros and other animals that thousands of years ago had a home in America, said: "Few persons are aware that at one time, before the great chains of mountains in the West cut off the warm moist winds of the Pacific from the country which is now called the Great Plains, this region was the home of the great herds of rhinoceroses, They flourished during the whole Eocene and Mocene



periods, and it is not known whether they were produced or evolved in our own country, or whether they emigrated from Asla or Europe across the Bebring Straits, and down the coast which at one time luxuriated in a tropical climate and vegetation. During the early port of the Miocene period a superb fresh water lake extended all the way from Canada to the Gulf, over the region now occupied by the deserts of Northern and Southern Dakota, No Kansas, Western Kansas, and the more outhern territories fringing the eastern slopes of

In Southern Dukota this lake must have been of great depth and fed by numerous streams, carry-ing the detritus from the low mountain ranges to the West; for we find that in its bottom were deposited



SKULL OF HORNED DEER. ediments of nearly eight hundred feet in thickness or that these sediments which collected the bones of most of the animals living on the shores of the lake, mark the whole life history of this lake shore, from the time when the lake was first formed by

drained off by its elevation.

Last summer the new Department of Mammalian Paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History sent an expedition into this old take bottom of South Dukota, in charge of Dr. J. L. Wortman, who is one of the most expert fessil collectors of

the West. They explored all the steps in the strata from the lettom of the old lake bottom to the top. and brought back a splendid collection, indicating al the stages of the development of life during the vast period of time in which this great Miocene lake by the fact that in the bottom beds one great family of the Titanotherium, or glant beasts, went through a whole course of evolution from forms about he size of the modern rhinoceres to those equalling

the small modern elephant, at the same time ac-pairing huge horns upon the fore portion of the skull. Precarious, legs very much shorter-in fact, animals about the size of a small tapir. These rhinoceroses have four toes in front, and we can follow all their successors through the higher successive that their successors through the higher successive that their successors through the higher successive that their successive the successive that their successive through the higher successive their successive that the successive through the higher successive through the higher successive the successive through the higher successive the successive through the higher through the higher successive through the higher through the higher successive through the higher success leds in which their contemporaries were entirely changing, some forms disappearing and new forms



SKULL OF ELOTHERIUM.

appearing, until we reach the very top of the beds,

Mr. Federson, one of the museum party, during an interval in which he left his work upon another fossil, only a very small face of bone being exposed. The animal was discovered in a wall of green sandstone.

For three months the expedition proceeded toward and was taken out in three large blocks, which were catefully cased and with a great deal of difficults hauled through the deep caryons and shipped to the museum. When the specimen arrived an another would hardly have recognized that these three rough blocks of sandstone contained a complete skeleton, but the experienced eye of a Western fossil collecton is so trained that the slightest appearance of hone upon the surface is sufficient to Indicate what is within the rock. The animal was found to have had its backbone broken and completely bent over toward the field, so that in the centre of these blocks of sandstone there was a maze of fore and blind limbs, tilts and vertebrae closely packed logether and yet not crushed. Crushing of a hone always comes, not when it is deposited in the original sand, but after the sand has been converted into rock and the rock has been put under some great pressure; so that if parts of the skeleton are found uncurshed we are always hopeful of finding the whole in the same continuor. and was taken out in three large blocks, which were

always hopeful of finding the whole in the same condition.

"It can readily be imagined what a very delicate and difficult task it is to hew these bones, large and small, out of the rock and free them from the bed in which they have been tying for thousands of years, and bring them forth in the original condition in which the careass of the animal floated down to its bed of time sit in the lake bottom. This working out of the fossil occupied three mouths' continuous labor by Mr. Herman, the preparateur of the pulcontological department, and at last in February all the bones were more or less completely free of stone. It then appeared, as we had hoped from the stut, that it was possible to reset the animal in its original waiking position. Many of the vertebrae had now been entirely cheared from stone, and these were set up upon a great slab of paster, the blea being to mount the animal in the walking profile position in high relief. Illie one of the bulls of Ninevell, but entirely devoid of flesh. ke one of the bulls of Mineyen, but entirely of f flesh.
"The skeleton of the modern tapir was taken

"The skeleton of the modern tapir was taken as a raide for the natural position of the limbs. Aded by this, first the trink, then the shoulders and then the bind limb were put in position, the vertebras of the neck were added in front and the head placed in position, as it this extinct minoceros were raising his nead at the approach of some chemy, and finally the finishing touches were given by the addition of the small vertebrae of the fall, which thinned out to the size of a lent-peocil."

A LEGEND OF NEBRASKA.

a balt to lare fortune-hunters, glory-seekers and religious cuthusiasts. The only two expeditions, however, concerning which anything like definite acconfits have been left were those of Coronado in 1542 and of Don Diego, Count of Penalosa, in the year 1002. As in the case of Coronado the early career of Don Diego was not lacking in the brilliancy and variety of experiences that charmed the spaniards in this age. Penalosa was a Creole, born at Lima, in 1624, of Mustrious descent. At the age of fifteen he was made regider of the City of La Paz, afterward alrable and judge, then in turn captain of cavalry, governor of a Peruvian province, and finally provincial alcalde of the City of La Paz and her five dependent provinces. An altercation with his brother and a de-sire to see spain resulted in his expatriation a few He finally drifted or fled to Mexico where fortune again favored him. The Vicercy of Mexico gave him high commands in the army, made him governor of several minor provinces and afterward, when he was thirty-six years of age, appointed him Governor of New-Mexico. The first few months under the new administration were spent in making war upon the Apaches, in erecting numerous buildlngs and founding a few new cities. But these were only the ordinary duties which any governor-general of a province might perform. The Count of Penalosa felt that his attention must be turned to something of greater importance which would crown his own fame and incidentally add to the glory of Mexico.

owing to the remoteness and inaccessibility of New Mexico, the office of governor was extremely By reason of the distance from home he Yet the rise and fall of this family is only the first chapter in the history of the shore-dwellers of this lake, for another chapter comes in with the appear-

to annex new territories, to accumulate great wealth, to conquer new cities, and particularly to find and ubdue the land of Quivera, where they still believed that sweet bells played exquisite harmonies when stirred by the breezes and where the commonest

ntensils were of beaten gold and sliver. At the time when the French were trying to pacify the Irespiols on Canadian shores and when New-England and Virginia were laying the foundation for a mighty government, Penalosa gathered his ex-pedition together, and with all the pomp and splendor that was fitting to a governor-general proceeded from santa Fe eastward and northward over almost the same road followed by Coronado in his search nearly where a remarkable deer like animal appeared, with no less than eight small horns upon the head, and de Freytas, who left an account of the journey, tells contemporary with this deer was the species of us that the expedition consisted of "a thousand Indians armed with bows and arrows, and fourscore ridinoceros which is here figured.

This is the most complete fossil ridinoceros which is ever been found, for all the bones are present, from the nose to the tip of the tail, with the exception of the left force limb and some of the ribs. The tion of the left fore limb and some of the ribs. The specimen was discovered by the metest accident by

> the north and east, across the fertile prairies of what is now Indian Territory and Kansus. They en-countered many herds of buffalo, and the narrators tell us they were delighted with the forests and rivers, the wild fruits, otter and deer, the flowers and foliage and the marjoram and clover, which had so delighted Coronado long before. Their progress was impeded by a wide, swift-flowing river, where they met a war party consisting of 3,000 braves of the Escanzaques Nation, who were on their way to make war upon one of the great cities of Quivera. Penalosa and his followers, joining the war party, proceeded along the west bank of the river until they came in sight of a high ridge, where the smoke warned them that they were not taking the natives unawares. Going suit things were being made snug for the night, when sudfurther they reached the point where a second river flowed into the one they had just met, and here the found a large city extending along both banks of the stream. This was undoubtedly one of the cities of Quivera. The buildings as described were from two to four stories in height, circular in shape and built of black walnut, arti-tically thatched. The city extended fully six miles along this stream, and even for some distance beyond a point where a taird and smaller stream joined the large river. When Penalosa's gliffering, although travel-stained,

army came in sight of the plain surrounding the city, the natives came out in crowds to gaze upon them. They were welcomed by a delegation of seventy finely attired chiefs, bringing gifts of otter, buffalo and deer skin, breads and meats in promise of the hospitable reception they should have when they en-tered the city. Two of the chiefs were detained by the count for a number of hours, but becoming suspicious of the cross-questioning, and even of the blandishments of the Spaniards, hastily took their departure for the city. The old story of plunder and cruelty, which has become a familiar part of spanish conquests, was repeated that night. The Indian warriors who accompanied Penalesa killed many of the inhabitants and burned the city. Before morning the few survivors had fled. It is said that the soldlers spent the day in extinguishing the flames and attempt ing to calm the savage warriors. They had marched through the town, no doubt admiring the costly dwellings, but they looked in valu for the rose gardens, the golden dishes, the tropical birds, the jungling bells and the other evidences of great laxury or wealth.

After sending a force a little further on, who reported
no evidences of the glitter and spiendor which they no evidences of the clitter and splendor which they had hoped to find, Penalosa turned his face homeward on June 11, 1602. He gave as his rensons for abandoning the search that it would be useless to pursue the fleeing men, that he feared that his lumbering coach could never proceed over the uncertain road ahead, and that his orders did not warrant his going further, anyway. It was evident to all, however, that the knight's ambition was not to be satisfied by the conquest of a barbarle territory in which there was neither gold nor jewels. In the

return to New-Mexico the journey was not by any interesting or novel experiences, save a band with the Escanzaques.

Upon his return the Count sent a memorial of he tourney to the Spanish Crown, expecting to

A LEGEND OF NEBRASKA.

IF FINING A SITE FOR THE MYTHICAL LAND OF QUIVERA.

SEVEN CITIES WITH HOUSES SEVERAL STORIES HIGH AND A STREET FOUR SPANISH LEAGUES IN LENGTH - ALL VINISHED IN A NIGHT.

The publication of a manuscript found in Madrid a few yoars ago civing an account of Penison's expedition to the land of Quivers makes it possible to locate more definitely this far-famed and much disputed territory, which has been claimed both by Nobrasha and Kanasa. That he land is nook beyond a reasonable doubt, a part of Nobrasha, command a part of Nobrasha, command

like most of the tribes then living on the plains. There are other evidences that the Pawnees are related to the Aztecs.

The Pawnees have a tradition that their ancestors came from a land far to the south, and subdued the nations in the vicinity of the Platte. Many of the religious customs of the people also show that they have preserved the old ideas of their forefathers, as, for instance, offering human sacrifices as a means of propitating their deities. The fondness for juggling, thelp belief that their medicine men possess the power of giving life to inanimate objects, as well as many of their habits and customs, show the similarity between the two nations. Like the Aztecs, the Pawnees believe in the certainty of a future life. They claim that a certain bird stufied with herbs and roots is the Manitoo which was sent to their ancestors by the Morning Star as their special mediator. Whenever they are about to undertake something particularly important or desire to ward off an impending cvil, they smoke the calumet and blow the first smoke toward the sky, where their protectress shines. Granting that they were the descendants of the Aztecs it is not difficult to see how the Spanish explorers the world over came to hear of the magnificence the clies of ancient times, exciting the ambition of adventurers, and offering a desirable field for ecclesiastics. However, if ail other proofs fail, the statement of De Freytas that "all with one voice declared they had never beheld a land so fertile, fair and agreeable as that," is conclusive evidence to every loyal Nebraskan that the far-famed, mythical land of Quivera must have been within the boundaries of his State.

THE TAPIR OF CENTRAL PARK.

SOME OF THE HABITS OF AN INTERESTING ANIMAL.

One of the most interesting animals in the Central Park Menagerie is the South American tapir. This animal, whose home is in the swampy forests of Brazil, the Gulanas, Venezuela and as Honduras, is when first born marked with grayishwhite stripes along the length of the body old these stripes and marking disappear, and a neral color of the animal grows much farler. The tapir, or mypoorie, as it is called by the la-

The tapir, or mypoorle, as it is called by the li-dians, is popularly supposed to be an amphibious animal. This is a mistake, it will, if necessity obliges it, plunge into deep water to cross a creek, or to escape from a jaguar or large puma. What the mypoorte does delight in is wallowing in some shallow pond or stream, where it can just wet the under and hinder parts of its body. The one in Central Park is never so happy as in the summer when it can half sit and lie on its haunches in the round pond in the menagerie, with its head, shoulders and back well out of the water, and bask in the sun. The one in the menagerle has the same objection as the rest of its species to getting its head and back wet, and whenever a rainstorm is near always leaves the tank and takes refuge in the little but put up for its accommodation. Like all other tapirs, it is most the small shed last year the tapir was always along-side of him, sniffing here and there with its strangely mobile nose, but never attempting to do any harm. The targe in the menagerie is really a tame animal and will come up fearlessly to the keeper, "Phil" Holmes, or any one it may know, throwing its head up to sniff, for the sense of sight is certainly second to that of smell in these animals. The tapir dis likes to be stroked on the back, and will jumediately run away when this is attempted; but begin to scratch it under the throat and it will immediately stretch its neck out to its furthest limits and will then roll over on its back and whistle with 107.

The tapir is a slow walker, being what might be termed a high stepper, but the foot comes down softly on the ground, for fear of breaking a twig and giving evidence of its presence. When once alarmed the tapir starts off with a bound changing into a trot and then into a headlong gallop which is irresistible. The writer once experienced the effeets of a tapir's charge. He was encamped on the banks of a river in Guiana. It was night and was raining in true tropical fashion. The tent, however, was watertight, and a good trench all round it kept the inside dry. An Ackowol Indian had just come in from the storm, having loosened the tent ropes, and dealy everything went by the board. A tapir, evidently chased by a jaguar or puna and making

derily everything went by the board. A taple evidently chased by a paguar or pama and making for the river for safety, in its mad gallop dashed through the tent and most effectively levelled it to the ground.

Occasionally the tapir is surrounded by a roving band of peccaries, but if it has time to get into a gallop cuts through the herd with the same ease that a regiment of cavalry will cut through a horder of Cossacks. The tapir in the menagerie is fond of fruit, though its chief food is corn, soaked bread and grass. The position of this animal when asleep is anteresting. When lying on its side the knee and lower joints are bent in toward the body, so that if it is aroused by a sudden danger the feet can at once grip the ground. If it is lying on its stomach one foreleg is always stretched out in front while the other is bent under the body with the same idea of an instant start. The tapir in the menagerie has his ears tipped with white. There is a larger animal of this same kind which is without this marking, and is supposed by some naturalists to be a distinct species, while others think it is simply the mature animal, founding their argument in the loss of the stripes as the young one approaches its third year. If the one now in the menagerie will only live for

JUSTICE LAMAR'S ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The late Justice Lamar's well-known fits of abstraction were well illustrated one day before he had become a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, says a recent writer. He had been attending to some business in the Treasury Department, and, leaving the building, he jumped into one of those curious Washington stages, known as herites, to ride to the Capitol. Passengers in these vehicles are expected to act as their own conductors and deposit their own fares in the box in front of the herdic. Justice Lamar, then a Senator, took a quarter from his pocket, and with thoughts intent on far-away things, dropped it into the lox.

"Why, senator," exclaimed a fellow-passenger, who knew Mr. Lamar and had noticed his mistake, "don't you think it's a little extravagant to pay twenty-five cents for a herdic ride when the fare is only five cents?"

"Why, that's a fact, that's a fact! responded the Senator, waking up from his day dream. Then, to senator, waking up from his day dream. Then, to the astonis—ent of his friends, he drew out a hand-the astonis—ent of his friends, he drew out a hand-ful of change, carefully jacked out a nickel, dreposit to the box and said down, satisfied that he is reculled his nilatale and paid the right in the first tent. From The Detroit Free Press.